Answers for the Grammar Land Worksheets

Please contact Lee at Easy Peasy if you think an answer is incorrect. Be sure to explain your reasoning.

Chapter 1: Mr. Noun

Any 20 nouns

Chapter 2: Little Article

Any six nouns with an article before each one (a, an, the)

Chapter 3: Mr. Pronoun

Poem 1: Lines 3 & 4 Change “The man” to he

Poem 2:
Line 1 Change “Bo-peep” to her
Line 2 Change “sheep” to them
Line 3 Change “sheep” to them and they
Line 4 Change “sheep’s” and “sheep” to their and them

Poem 3:
Line 2 Change “Matilda” to her
Line 3 Change “the spectacles” to they
Line 4 Change “Matilda” to she

Chapter 4: Sergeant Parsing’s Visit

17 Nouns: sailors - ship of war* - monkey - board - monkey - men - cannon - day - dinner - match - men - touchhole - mouth - cannon - ball - ball - monkey

8 Pronouns: they - he - he - it - he - he - it - it

13 Articles: a – a – the – the – a – a – the – the – the – the – the – the - the

* While the individual words “ship” and “war” are nouns, the term “ship of war” is a name of a type of ship and is therefore considered one noun. This term is usually hyphenated (ship-of-war).
Chapter 5: Mr. Adjective

There are 36 adjectives; 40, if you count the four adjectives already crossed out as examples (long, long, grey, and old):


Chapter 6: Mr. Adjective Tried for Stealing


Chapter 7: The Quarrel between Mr. Adjective & Mr. Pronoun & Little Interjection

23 Nouns: boy, mother, school, boys, pond, boys, ice, thin, Harry, home, oranges, boy, scolding, fright, oranges, Harry, rogue, mouth, hair, mother, fright, box

11 Articles: the, the, the, the, the, the, a, a, a, a, the

21 Adjectives: naughty, Harry’s, other, big, thin, poor, dear, black, cold, darling, any, full, naughty, great, naughty, careless, tiresome, little, poor, lovely, Christmas

Side notes:

1. The word other is both an indefinite pronoun and an adjective. When the word other stands alone in the sentence, taking the place of a noun for something, it’s an indefinite pronoun. When the word alone is placed just before a noun to describe the noun, it’s an adjective. Our selection reads “the other boys” – the word boys is the noun, and other is the adjective that describes the boys.

2. You might have counted the word darling as a noun, but in this case the author used it as an adjective to describe Harry. If darling was capitalized (“Darling Harry” or just plain “Darling”), then it would be considered his title or name, and thus a proper noun.

3. The word scolding is a noun (“She gave him a scolding.”) and an adjective (“It was said in a scolding tone.”). Similarly, the word rogue is a noun (“Harry, you’re such a rogue!”), an adjective (“The rogue cop robbed banks on the weekends.”), and an adverb (“The farmer rogued the cornfield.”) In our text, the author used scolding and rogue as the names of a thing and a person, so they are considered nouns.

4. The word Christmas is both a noun and an adjective. When the author wrote “the lovely Christmas box”, he used Christmas as an adjective to describe the type of box the mother had for Harry. More examples of Christmas as an adjective: Christmas tree; ugly Christmas sweater. Christmas as a noun: “Christmas is my favorite holiday.”
Chapter 7 answers continued:

31 Pronouns: That, she, him, He, he, it, them, My, I, he, he, My, he, I, one, he, I, his, I, him, me, me, he, you, me, you, my, my, your, I, you

Note: I don’t fully understand this instruction: “Put a mark on the line between pronouns and adjectives for any adjective-pronouns used with a noun (see example in red). “ Although I think I can correctly identify the adjective-pronouns, I don’t feel confident enough in my answers to report them here. Also, there’s no tally box for adjective-pronouns so I didn’t bother to count them. If you know the answers, please contact Lee at Easy Peasy.

8 Interjections: Alas, Alas, Oh, Ah, Why, Oh, What, There

Chapter 8: Dr. Verb

1-sit, 2-said, 3-play, 4-trifle, 5-laugh, 6-talk, 7-read, 8-left, 9-sat, 10-bent, 11-chose, 12-ask, 13-cried, 14-seen, 15-replied, 16-disturb, 17-mind

Please note there are 18 blank lines on this worksheet to record your answers, but I’ve listed only 17 verbs. Since we don’t have an official answer key from the worksheet publisher, I’m guessing there are two possible reasons our numbers differ:

1. Perhaps the author of the worksheet considered Pray on Line 11 a verb. But based on what I found at dictionary.com, I believe pray in this instance is an interjection meaning “please”:

   — interj

4. archaic I beg you; please: pray, leave us alone

(Direct link: http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/pray?s=t)

An archaic word is one commonly used in an earlier time, but rare in present-day usage. In my opinion, Grammar Land fits the bill as an archaic text.

2. There are two instances of the word is in this text selection: on Line 3 (“is read”) and on Line 9 (“is lost”). Maybe one of those two “is-ez” is a verb. I don’t know. If you do, please contact Lee at Easy Peasy.

Chapter 9: Dr. Verb’s Three Tenses and Number and Person

had – have or having – will have

lived – live or living – will live

sung – sing or singing – will sing

rung – ring or ringing – will ring

* Verbs ending in -ing are in the present continuous tense
Chapter 10: Sergeant Parsing in Schoolroom-shire Again

34 Nouns: man, labour, arms, heart, wife, children, famine, land, work, man, money, penny, food, children, neighbour, children, food, bread, man, man, debts, money, charity, man, neighbour, food, children, Brother, neighbour, crust, bread, food, food, times

15 Articles: A, a, a, the, The, the, a, a, the, a, the, a, the, a, the, a, the, a, the, the

14 Adjectives: strong, brave, little, all, rich, little, rich, just, poor, another, little, poorer, little, hard

28 Pronouns: his, he, he, his, his, himself, he, he, his, he, My, I, them, me, I, l, l, my, l, l, you, himself, me, my, we, you, us, they, them

1 Interjection: Go!

18 Verbs– past: lived, had, supported, came, failed, spent, had saved, had, went, said, said, went, said, said, divided, was, lasted, had passed

11 Verbs – present: to buy, crying, have, to give, am, pay, owe, give, Give, have, remains

1 Verbs – future: shall share

*Verb phrases and single verbs are both counted as being one verb.

Chapter 11: The Nominative Case

17 Nominatives: hen, cow, beaver, lapwing, they, bee, ant, bear, l, l, l, maidens, children, boys, aunt, uncle

30 Nouns*: hen, chicks, cow, beaver, mud, sticks, lapwing, Germany, boar, bee, honey, home, ant, store, bear, honeycomb, doll, dears, heath, day, week, dears, maidens, children, boys, capers, aunt, maid, uncle, papers

8 Pronouns: her, they, l, l, l, her, l, she

* On line 3 of the second stanza are the words “winter store”. In this case, the word winter is an adjective describing the noun store. If the sentence read “The ant lay up a store of food for the winter”, then winter would be a noun.

On a side note, I noticed the word winter isn’t capitalized here, which made me wonder when you should and should not capitalize the names of seasons. Here’s what Geoff Pope, an English professor at City University of Seattle, had to say about the matter:

Lowercase “fall,” “autumn,” “winter,” “spring,” and “summer” unless the word is part of a proper name. For example:

Winter Olympics is capitalized because it’s the formal name of an event.
winter sports is lowercase because it’s simply descriptive.
Fall Semester 2011 is capitalized because it’s the formal name of a semester.
fall schedule is lowercase because it’s simply descriptive.

Source: http://www.quickanddirtytips.com/education/grammar/when-capitalize-seasons?page=all#sthash.9V1m95Mx.dpuf
Another helpful explanation can be found at http://www.reference.com/motif/Computers/should-seasons-be-capitalized-grammar

Chapter 12: Adverb

Columns 1 & 2: Add the suffix -ly to each word

Column 3: free and awful should be followed by -ly. For pretty, dainty, funny, and happy, cross out the "y" at the end, then add the suffix –ily. (Example: prettily)

* If you find distinguishing adjectives from adverbs confusing, go to the link below and read the section titled “Grammar Note”. http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/adverb?s=t

Chapter 13: Preposition

In the poem below, the 17 prepositions are underlined, and the lines in which Preposition has nothing to say are in bold (a total of 5 lines).

Beside a bluebell on the heath,
Among the purple heather,
A fairy lived, and crept beneath
The leaves in windy weather.

She drank the dewdrops from the stalk,
She peeped into the flower;
And then she went to take a walk,
Or ride for half-an-hour

She rode upon a cricket's back,
She came before the Queen,
The fairy Queen, with all her court,
Within the forest green.

They had a dance upon the grass,
Till larks began to sing;
And where they danced, as all may know
They left a fairy ring.

Oh, pretty fairies! Why not stay,
That we may at you peep?
Why will you only dance and play
When we are fast asleep?

Chapter 14: Prepositions Govern the Objective Case

N N O O N O O N N N O O O N O O

When a noun or pronoun is the subject, it is nominative ("we went for a walk", “to look for us”)

When a noun or pronoun come after a preposition, it is objective (“in the forest,” “after him.”)
Chapter 15: Conjunction

22 Nouns: traveller, India, day, companions, tree, horror, eyes, tiger, bank, crocodile, mouth, eyes, terror, tiger, noise, nothing, eyes, tiger, mouth, crocodile, beasts, traveller

13 Articles: a, a, the, a, a, the, a, the, the, the, the, the

11 Adjectives: one, two, bright, ready, high, large, great, open, tremendous, two, wild

13 Pronouns: his, he, he, his, him, He, him, its, He, he, he, He, his

1 Interjection: lo!

19 Verbs and Verb Phrases: strayed, went to sleep, awoke, to spring, leaped, to run, fell, was coming, shut, waited, heard, spring, followed, felt, opened, sprung, were struggling, sprang, ran

Chapter 16: Active Verbs Govern the Objective Case

Page 1 top left: pronoun, verb, article, noun, preposition, article, noun
Page 1 bottom left: article, noun, verb, article, noun
Page 1 top right: pronoun, verb, article, noun, preposition, pronoun, noun
Page 1 bottom right: pronoun, adverb, verb, article, adjective, noun
Page 2 top left: interjection, pronoun, verb, article, noun, preposition, pronoun, noun
Page 2 bottom left: noun, verb, article, noun, preposition, pronoun
Page 2 top right: pronoun, verb, verb, preposition, pronoun, preposition, pronoun, noun
Page 2 bottom right: noun, verb, verb, preposition, article, noun
Page 2 bottom center: article, verb, noun, noun, adjective

Chapter 17: Sergeant Parsing’s Story for the Examination

33 Nouns: Garden, squirrel, ground, foot, tree, nest, creature, hand, house, milk, tail, nose, paws, friend, night, bed, morning, cousin, breakfast, milk, saucepan, milk, saucepan, pet, pain, spoonful, milk, creature, moan, paint, saucepan, squirrel, arms

16 Articles: The, a, the, the, a, the, the, the, a, a, the, a, the, a, The, the
22 Adjectives: young, tall, little, soft, warm, warm, pretty, curly, soft, some, doll’s, some, little, green, ill, another, poor, little, pitiful, dead, green, doll’s, poisonous, little

49 Pronouns: I, I, It, I, my, I, it, we, it, it, it, its, it, its, its, it, me, it, me, I, it, me, it, I, it, my, It, she, I, it, my, she, we, our, I, it, It, it, We, it, we, it, we, it, we, our, it, our

34 Verbs and Verb Phrases: was walking, found, had fallen, took, carried, fed, revived, sat up, rubbed, seemed, to look, knew, made, slept, took, wants, said, will warm, boiled, fed, cried, is, is struggling, were, tried, to warm, gave, gave, saw, was, was, had killed, was lying

17 Conjunctions: when, and, and, and, as if, When, and, So, and, as if, and, but, and, and, while

10 Adverbs: Once, from, carefully, There, quickly, soon, then, for, cosily, soon

20 Prepositions: in, on, at, of, in, into, with, with, over, with, to, for, beside, for, in, in, in, of, on, in

* Remember, if you find distinguishing adjectives from adverbs confusing, go to the link below and read the section titled “Grammar Note”.  http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/adverb?s=t